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manship, literature, and higher criticism. It is a comprehensive, thorough and interesting story told by one who is perhaps as competent as any one in the ranks to deal with such a theme.

*Progress in the Clinical Study of Psychiatry. The Study of Principles in Their Application to the Classification of Insanity*, by EDWARD COWLES. Reprinted from *The American Journal of Insanity*, July, 1899.

*Treatment of Paresis: Its Limitations and Expectations*, by Edward Cowles. Reprinted from *The American Journal of Insanity*, April, 1902.

*Hallucinations and Illusions*, by George T. Tuttle. Reprinted from *The American Journal of Insanity*, January, 1902.

*On Certain Studies with the Ergograph*, by August Hoch. Reprinted from *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*. pp. 9.

*On the Clinical Study of Psychiatry*, by August Hoch. Reprinted from *The American Journal of Insanity*.

*Eighty-Eighth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital Concerning the McLean Hospital at Waverly, 1901*. Barta Press, Boston, 1902. pp. 128.

It is impossible to do justice in the space at our disposal to the extremely valuable work in the study of abnormal and morbid psychology, which this country owes to the initiative of Dr. Edward Cowles, for many years the head of the McLean Hospital and the constructor of the new buildings which make it distinctly the finest in the world. This writer was the leading pioneer in the movement for the training of nurses for the insane and founded the first school. He was one of the first in the country to appreciate the importance of the new or experimental psychology in this work, and nearly twenty years ago took six months off at Baltimore and wrote a memorable and classic study of a case of paranoia. Careful and systematic clinical work has for many years been a specialty at McLean. Now in this institution we find provisions for most careful chemical analyses, for brain pathology and for experimental work, so far as these shed light upon alienation.

We have in the above articles, all of them valuable contributions, specimens of the work done at this institution. Dr. Hoch is one of the best trained and careful workers in his field in the country, with a thorough knowledge of the best that is done and known in Europe; while Dr. Tuttle is perhaps no less expert in clinical work. On the whole, such a unique and harmonious combination of scientific research and of efforts toward more effective and curative care of patients, where each helps the other, has probably never before been made.

*Bulletin de la Société libre*. Schleicher Freres. Paris, 1902. pp. 200.

The *Bulletin de la Société libre pour l'étude psychologique de l'enfant* has just completed its second year—eight bulletins having been published. Its avowed object is to further child study from both the pedagogic and purely scientific points of view. It issues questionnaires, collects scientific information and solicits communications from all sources on either individual or collective observations relating to the psychology of childhood. It includes in its bureau of direction The. Ribot, A. Binet and M. F. Buisson, Director of Public Instruction. Edited by Schleicher Freres, rue des Saints-pères 15.